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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 7, 1919.

PENDING LABOR LEGISLATION.
SAN FRANCISCO LEADS WORLD.
THE TWO EXTREMES.
A REMARKABLE LETTER.
FUTURE IMMIGRATION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO DISTRICT
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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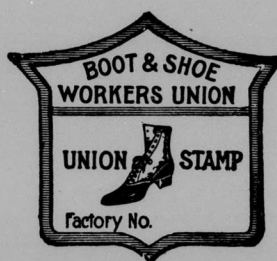
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MONTH

No. 41

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UNION LABEL

Pending Labor Measures

An examination of the first 300 bills introduced in each of the two houses at Sacramento shows the following being of more or less general interest to labor:

A. B. 8 (Godsil). Amends State civil service act, permitting appointment of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served during the war, without complying with the civil service requirements and regulations.

A. B. 23 (Mrs. Dorris), S. B. 88 (McDonald). An act to limit working hours of female domestic servants to ten per day and sixty per week.

A. B. 56 (Godsil). Fixes minimum compensation of State employees of California at \$5 per day, or 65 cents per hour, or \$125 per month. Those in military service or who receive quarters or subsistence are excluded.

A. B. 63 (White). Amending Women's Eight-Hour law, to permit steam laundries to work women up to nine hours, provided they do not exceed 48 hours per week.

A. B. 82 (Mrs. Dorris). To prevent discrimination in classification and salaries of persons on the eligible lists prepared by the State Civil Service Commission, where persons otherwise competent have some physical defect or affliction but where such defect or affliction does not incapacitate them from performing the required service of their class.

A. B. 89 (Hurley). Amends section 1182 of the Penal Code, relating to motions for a new trial. To overcome the decisions of the courts preventing a new trial in cases similar to the Mooney case. The main provision reads: "An application for a new trial on the ground that new evidence is or has been discovered material to the defendant may be made at any time."

A. B. 93 (Merriam). Prohibition of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes after June 30, 1919.

A. B. 110 (Kenney). Per diem employees of the State to be entitled to half-Saturday holidays without loss of pay.

A. B. 113 (Gray). Appointment by Governor of a non-salaried commission of seven persons to investigate and make recommendations into the subject of the administration of justice, and to submit its report not later than June 1920. Appropriating \$10,000.

A. B. 114 (Mrs. Saylor). Requiring the State Board of Health to establish a bureau of child hygiene to investigate and disseminate information in aid of the health of children, and appropriating \$20,000.

A. B. 115 (Argabrite). Empowering the Labor Commissioner "when in his judgment he deems it necessary to take assignment of wage claims and prosecute actions for the collection of wages and other demands of persons unable to employ counsel."

A. B. 129 (Mrs. Broughton). Justices' Court to dispense justice as small debtor's courts.

A. B. 131 (Doran). Making it a felony to display the red flag.

A. B. 133 (H. A. Miller). Amending Women's Eight-Hour law, authorizing Labor Commissioner in certain emergencies to give a permit for working women over eight hours.

A. B. 136 (McColgan). Eight-hour day in mines and underground workings to begin at the time a person enters and to end when the person emerges from the shaft, tunnel, adit or other

opening of the mine or underground workings.

A. B. 142 (Brooks). Sunday day of rest law.

A. B. 144 (Brooks). Poor persons permitted to commence and maintain actions without payment of court costs and fees.

A. B. 156 (Merriam). Prohibits the employment of women by several employers, knowingly employing women working in excess of a total of eight hours a day. Requiring women to notify a subsequent employer on any day in which she has worked for a previous employer, and authorizing the Labor Commissioner to investigate and issue permits in emergencies to work more than eight hours.

A. B. 178 (Collins). S. B. 114 (Nelson). Increasing support of orphans, half orphans and abandoned children to \$150 per year, and that an equal amount be paid by the political subdivision for such support, and providing for an appeal to the State Board of Control in cases of denial of aid to half orphans.

A. B. 183 (Vicini). Defining criminal syndicalism.

A. B. 186 (Hurley). Providing for a graduated surtax on unimproved land and for method of assessment.

A. B. 187 (Hurley). Improved payment of wages law, combining the time of payment of wages law with the semi-monthly payday law.

A. B. 188 (Hurley). Amends Section 690 of the Code of Civil Procedure, subdivision 10, so as to put an unmarried employee upon a reasonable basis of exemption similar to a married employee.

A. B. 198 (Bennett). S. B. 27 (Flaherty). Appropriates \$50,000 for university extension courses.

A. B. 201 (T. M. Wright). Limiting to one vote membership in co-operative business associations.

A. B. 205 (Graves). Amending Women's Eight-Hour Law to permit women to work eight and one-half hours a day to make up for a half Saturday holiday.

S. B. 7 (Nealon). State hospital for tuberculosis.

S. B. 12 (Crowley). Prohibiting payment of money for obtaining signatures to petitions in initiative, referendum and recall proceedings.

S. B. 61 (Otis). Measure to retire and pension state employees on account of permanent physical or mental disability after twenty-five years' service.

S. B. 74 (Flaherty). Labor's Anti-Injunction Bill.

S. B. 77 (Dennett). Sunday Day of Rest Law.

S. B. 94. San Francisco Harbor Act.

S. B. 101 (Duncan). Providing for the granting of a new trial, or modifying or reversing a judgment where the record of the trial does not disclose sufficient reason therefor and the ends of justice will be apparently subserved. A bill to overcome court decisions similar to the Mooney case.

S. B. 106 (Chamberlin). Prohibiting display of certain flags and emblems. Requiring certain organizations to submit for approval their by-laws to the Attorney-General with respect to their loyalty to the Constitution and laws of the Government of the United States.

S. B. 109 (Lyon). Prohibiting certain agents or representatives of employers from receiving tips or other gratuities in consideration of hiring

employees or retaining them in the service of the employer.

S. B. 110 (Lyon). Increasing licenses of employment agencies and limiting their fees to five per cent of the first month's wages.

S. B. 111 (Lyon). Amending Women's Eight-Hour Law, making it unlawful for a woman to work for different employers the same day in excess of eight hours a day altogether.

S. B. 221 (Breed). Amending Land Settlement Act, and appropriating one million dollars for the purposes thereof.

S. B. 246 (Breed). Proposed California soldiers land-settlement act. Bond issue of not over ten million dollars, to be submitted for approval of the voters of the state.

S. B. 247 (Dennett). Amending the act regulating the sanitation of camps.

S. B. 285 (F. N. Carr). Skeleton bill relating to co-operative business associations.

EIGHT HOUR DAY MUST PREVAIL.

By James Duncan.

Vice-President American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor is sending five of its spokesmen to Europe to back up in a general way what President Wilson is trying to achieve and so that in the general deliberations of peace, the people of other countries may get something of the same rights and privileges and recognition which the masses of the workingmen of America enjoy. In going to Europe we stand firmly upon the following:

The principles involved in the Seamen's Act must be recognized all over the world. This, of course, is a huge task, but it is an all important task. In applying the Seamen's Act, the difficulty in the past has lain in the treaty rights of other nations. The right of the sailor to the protection of the law and to exercise his freedom once he is in port is inherent. This principle, and in fact the entire principle involved in the act must be incorporated in the treaty of peace.

The eight hour day must also be recognized. The application of the eight-hour day is of particular significance in several European countries. For the European labor movement to get and to hold the eight hour day would be to abolish the obnoxious night work which is so much more in vogue in Europe than in America. A great deal of this night work could be done during the day. It will make work more plentiful and provide for more and better compensation. Belgium, Holland and the Scandinavian countries are particularly burdened with night work. This has kept wages down and hindered the general advancement of labor. Day work is conducive to better citizenship. It enables the worker to participate in public meetings and debates and to be more conscious of his civic duties.

It is our purpose to form, if we can, a new international federation of labor, representative of the labor movements of Europe, Great Britain and the United States. Such a federation will be able to work for the general betterment of all nations along uniform lines. It will assist in establishing friendly relations between workers moving from country to country. It will eliminate the racial feeling which had so much to do with the troubles which have been brewing in Europe. Ultimately, it will make for the elimination of war.

SAN FRANCISCO LEADS WORLD.

By Richard Caverly.

The Alameda dockyard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at San Francisco launched on the 4th of August, last, the cargo boat "Invincible," of 12,000 tons, completed exactly 24 days after the laying of the keel on the blocks of the construction ways.

This is a sensational record, which Americans proudly register. Nothing shows more the progress that they have accomplished in less than a year in the construction of cargo vessels than the following records:

"Canoga" 8,800 tons, in 78 days
 "Seattle" 8,800 tons, in 74 days
 "West Grove" 8,800 tons, in 61 days
 "West Lianga" 8,800 tons, in 55 days
 "Defiance" 12,000 tons, in 32 days
 "Invincible" 12,000 tons, in 24 days

An emulation unheard of reigns in all the dockyards—never discouraged by an unsuccess. In this incessant combat, the material played an important role, but it is the master mind which assured the success. The workmen competed with the soldiers to win the war; the constructors were sure of what they were able to do, and that is why the directors of the Alameda shipyard, Messrs. J. J. Tynan and Alfred S. Gunn, before commencing the "Invincible," inspired their workmen to work at full force and to be "true blue" so as to beat all records, each day gained being a victory thrown back on the enemy.

The inspiring call was heeded. Each day, hammer in hand, the workmen attained what they were striving for.

In 1906 it took 24 months to do the work which has been terminated in 24 days.

In the mounting of steel vessels they mount them, properly speaking, sooner than they construct them. All the pieces of the hull carry numbers drawn on the beams, which indicate the places they are to occupy. This method has been pushed to the extreme in the American dockyards, and notably in that which concerned the "Invincible," and that is the main reason that a record has been broken. All that went into making up its construction—plates of sheet iron, beams, stanchions, templates, armor, channels, etc.—not only carried a number, but also inscriptions and even dates of such description that the metal sheets of iron, that the workmen are provided with, serve sooner as a means of control than a guide.

In a communication which appeared in the New York "Sun" of January 2nd, A. R. Smith, editor of the "Marine News," makes the statement that the high cost of shipbuilding in the United States is due to our shipyard workers not being as efficient as British shipyard men. He then states that we should confine American registry to American-built ships and create by law preferences for American ships in doing our carrying trade—meaning, of course, subsidies and bounties, the idea being that with these preferences shipowners will pay the higher price for American-built ships, which Mr. Smith says must continue to be about 100 per cent higher than British-built ships.

These statements, coming from the editor of a maritime publication, are naturally given considerable credence. I trust you will permit me to prove that Mr. Smith is incorrect.

On January 8, 1918, George M. Andrews, General Manager of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, testified before the Senate Committee on Commerce (page 649 of the Hearings), that the merchant ships under construction in his yard at the time it was commandeered by the Shipping Board, after we entered the war, were being built for private parties on contract for from \$60 to \$78 a ton. This, of course, included a satisfactory profit to the builders. The higher price was for tankers, which cost from

\$15 to \$20 a ton more than ordinary cargo steamers. "The \$78 per ton ships," Mr. Andrews said, "were built for the Standard Oil Company and are fine ships."

These were the prices for shipbuilding in one of the best American shipyards after the war had been in progress three years, causing large increases in cost of materials and labor. And note you that these prices were for single ships, not for ships of standardized design ordered in large numbers and constructed by the fabricated process which materially reduces the cost of construction.

In the fall of 1915 there was offered by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Cal., a 9000-ton steamer, Isherwood construction, then being built in their yard, for \$625,000. This was just under \$70 a ton, and San Francisco was then the dearest labor market in the United States, if not in the world, and the materials for this vessel had to be hauled by rail across the United States, adding materially to the cost. No better ships sail the seas than those then built by the Union Iron Works, and they were completing them in from four to five months.

It can, if necessary, give additional evidence to prove that ships can be built by American shipyards at as low a cost as by British yards, but I think in Mr. Andrews' testimony alone you have sufficient and conclusive and unimpeachable evidence as to this.

It is, however, a fact that our Government is paying for very badly built ships \$225 a ton, which is fully 200 per cent higher (not 100 per cent higher as Mr. Smith states) than Great Britain is paying for well built ships, but this is due simply to gentlemen who know a great deal about high finance and very little about shipbuilding.

Let us hope that the investigation of the Shipping Board and the Fleet Corporation which has just been resumed will develop all the facts.

MAY REORGANIZE FEDERAL SERVICE.

A thoroughgoing reorganization of the entire civil service of the United States and the District of Columbia, with increase and readjustment of the salary scale to modern standards, will be provided for by the present congress if the Senate takes favorable action upon measures now pending before it, and secures their support in conference.

These measures, which are being urged by the organized federal employees through the 112 local unions of the National Federation of Federal Employees throughout the country, consist of amendments to the legislative appropriation bill providing for a commission on standardization and reclassification of the service constructed upon the principles of collective bargaining and stipulating that there shall be women members of the commission; a flat increase of a dollar a day, or \$360 per year, to all government salaries pending the reclassification; and a minimum wage of \$3 a day or \$1080 a year, provided in the Johnson-Nolan minimum-wage bill, which has already passed the House.

The legislative bill, which is now before the Senate Appropriations Committee, carries a provision for a flat salary increase of \$240 a year inserted by the House as a compromise between the \$360 asked by the National Federation of Federal Employees and the \$120 proposed by the House Appropriations Committee. Delegations and committees of the Federation who have been interviewing Senators report a strong and growing sentiment for the \$360 increase, among the avowed supporters of the larger amount being Senators Ashurst of Arizona, Curtis of Kansas, Cummins of Iowa, Johnson of California, Moses of New Hampshire, Fernald of Maine, Henderson of Nevada, and Sheppard of Texas.

JOHNSON ELECTED.

Charles Johnson of Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168, has been elected to represent the District Council of Blacksmiths and Helpers, composed of four locals about the bay, at the convention of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District Council, which is to convene at Portland, Ore., on February 17.



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THE TWO EXTREMES.

By James F. Barrett,

Of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

There are two extreme influences at work that must be eliminated, if we are to enjoy at home the fruits of the victory won abroad. One of these extremes is found among the workers; the other among the employers and men of finance. That extreme influence among the workers can be eliminated only by the organized labor movement, and every member of a labor union in America who wants to see his organization grow and prosper has a particular work to do in eliminating this influence that is threatening the foundation of the labor movement.

There are men among the workers who are opposed to all kinds of law and order; they attack all fixed forms and regulations. They are never idle in their self-imposed task of criticising the government from the president down to constable. They constantly harp upon the injustice being done to the laboring masses, yet they are not interested at all in the permanent welfare of the laboring man, nor do they give any thought at all to the future welfare of the laboring men's children.

All they want is strife and upon that they live and grow fat, like the calves who fatten in green pastures.

They would take the union halls, where men meet in an orderly manner to conduct their affairs in an intelligent way, and turn those halls into dives where crime would be hatched, where criminals would be made, and where God would be forgotten.

They would take that great statesman, Samuel Gompers, from the head of the legitimate trade movement of America, and replace him with a Lenine or a Trotzky.

They would remove that emblem of freedom—the Stars and Stripes—from every flagpole in this country, and replace it with the banner of terrorism, anarchy and bolshevism.

The other extreme, found among men of finance, is represented by the man whose God is gold and whose religion is greed. He is the kind of man who piles worthless chunks of lifeless things around his home for adornment, and pays for such things out of the profits made on the labor of half-fed children and broken-hearted women.

He is the kind of man who would address a patriotic mass meeting at 8 o'clock in the evening, and at 9 o'clock sell a state secret to some enemy nation; at 10 o'clock he would meet with the directors of his company and increase the price of some necessity of life, and at 11 o'clock call his superintendent over the 'phone and order a general reduction in the wages of his employees; then at 12 o'clock he would don his silken pajamas, crawl between the sheets, turn his hypocritical face toward the sky and thank God that he is not like other men.

He is the man whose first idea of reconstruction is a reduction in wages. He places a higher valuation on property than he does upon the humanity of his country. He would let down the bars to foreign labor, forcing the workingmen of his country to lower their standards of living to that of the chink, in order that his own business might grow and prosper.

He will not see that the children of the working men today are to be the citizens of this country tomorrow. His place of business is nothing but a bolshevist incubator, from which he is turning loose a band of anarchists who will some day turn upon their hatching place, and woe be unto that nest of iniquity.

These are the two extremes that real American workmen, and real American employers and men of finance must completely eliminate. The workers of this country can best fight that foreign influence by attending their union meetings reg-

ularly, and making it impossible for the wild-eyed radical, Germany's pet henchman, to monopolize the meeting with his harangue of horror and his red remedy for such conditions.

Never in the history of the labor movement has your presence, Mr. Union Man, been needed in the hall as it is now.

You can depend upon it that every extremist in your locality will be there with bells on.

Meet him on the floor, call his hand, and make him show the flag under which he is sailing. One word of real Americanism from you will shut him up. Your duty is plain. Go to it.

Public opinion will soon stamp the other influence out of existence, and before very long he will be forced to deal with his employees in the American way, for this country has as little room for slavery as it has for bolshevism.

BOILERMAKERS STRIKE.

About 140 boilermakers working in ten of the outside shops struck last Saturday morning to enforce their demands that the original Macy scale be paid. This union has all along insisted upon \$6.40 per day, retroactive to August 1, 1918. Several of the shops have signed up with the union and agreed to meet the demands.

The strike was not sanctioned by the Iron Trades Council and was called in spite of the decision of the majority of the unions affiliated therewith.

The international union sanctioned the move on the part of the men and they will be entitled to strike benefits.

Following is the correct list of the shops struck by the Boilermakers' Union Saturday morning. Eureka Boiler Works, Main-Street Iron Works, California Steel Products Company, Rea's shop, Pacific Coast Boiler Works, Ocean Shore Iron Works, Iron Steel Construction Company, Bay City Iron Works, Moynihan's Boiler Shop, Dundon or Buckley Iron Works and the California Boiler Works.

WAGE RATE INDORSED.

The new wage rate for car repairers, members of Electrical Workers' Union, No. 151, is \$5.50 per day for journeymen and \$5.75 for foremen. The scale was indorsed by the Labor Council last Friday evening. The men are employed by the Municipal Railway. The demand has been before the Board of Works for some time and it is expected that same will become effective within the next few days.

Habit is the cement which holds the links of matrimony together when the ties of romance have crumbled.

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BIG JAIL INCREASE.

A short time ago Massachusetts was discussing the question of consolidating jails because of the small number of inmates. Since the armistice was signed the project has been abandoned, because of the increased prison population. In the Charles street jail in Boston, the number of inmates has jumped 100 per cent since last November. Sheriff Keliher says idleness is responsible for this condition.

"When men have work," he said, "they are not liable to be led astray. I would remind you that the first vagrancy law was put on the statute books in 1866, largely as the result of vagrancy following demobilization after the civil war."

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A REMARKABLE LETTER.

We have just received from Vincent Surr, member of the executive committee of the local branch of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, the following letter which he says he came across in an East Bay newspaper, showing the trend of affairs during the recent English election:

"Messrs. Candidates. It is to you that I address these words. I have read your appeals for my suffrage, but I have not found what I sought. I will give you a plain statement of my life and position; it may help you to understand.

"I am a journeyman shipwright, married and have 3 children, aged 12, 10 and 8 years, the two elder being boys. I have been working at my trade 30 years. At this moment I am possessed of 50 pounds (about \$250) in money and a small houseful of furniture. I am a teetotaler and do not gamble; my only vice is smoking. I am insured against sickness and death. If I die tomorrow my wife will receive about 100 pounds (\$500) to face the world with. If I live to 60 and no long period of unemployment or sickness intervenes, I shall have probably 150 pounds (\$750) saved. I can retire at that age with 8 shillings (about \$1.92) per week from my trade union, with a prospective other 5 shillings (about \$1.20) a week at 70. If my health lasts I shall work to near the latter age.

"I have yet to place my children in some trade; this may take the greater part of my savings.

"Twice during my lifetime I have seen those savings swept away, once during the 8-hour strike of 1897—I was locked out indirectly as a consequence of it—and again during the great

distress of 1906, when I was out of work for nearly six months.

"Now, Messrs. Candidates, you see my reward for a lifetime of toil. I am a skilled mechanic, one of labor's aristocrats, and have been both prudent and lucky. The great bulk of my fellows, the unskilled workers, are infinitely worse off.

"I was educated at a board school where I unfortunately learned to read. I read much.

"I read of a world that raced at Ascot, yachted at Cowes, shot in Scotland, and wintered on the Riviera. A world that bought First Folios of Shakespeare, and original works of Rembrandt and Corot, a world that paid its guineas to hear Patti, Caruso and Paderewski. A world that satiated with pleasure, tried big-game hunting in Africa or mountaineering in the Alps to cure ennui.

"I have read of such a world, and dreamt of it—that has been my portion.

"I have not been without my little pleasures. I once heard Patti sing; I stood and heard her divine voice, at the cost of a day's pay. Of travel I have had my share, when looking for work. Travel loses much of its charm under such circumstances. Once I spent a week at noisy blatant, Blackpool; once, 3 days in London.

"I could have had more pleasure but I have been prudent and saved for a rainy day.

"Now, Messrs. Candidates, you have heard my story. What of my brother, back, maimed and scorched, from that hell in France? What of the other brother, whose bones lie bleaching on the sands of Arabia?

"What of them and their children, and my children? What will you do for them?

"For myself, I do not ask much. I have grown used to my life, and have gone beyond much enjoying of another. But my children and their children, they are on the threshold of life. I have taught mine much of the joys and glories of that life; they are eager to cross the threshold.

"Messrs. Candidates, are you going to bar the door to them as you did to me?

"Think well before you promise not to; make sure that you intend fulfillment, for by the living God, retribution awaits you if you fail!

"Look to the East—what do you see there? 'Bolshevism' you may call it—its name is Nemesis. It is the offspring of injustice and despair.

"Look to it that you do not breed such a monster in these isles, for if you do it would be better that you die now.

"Messrs. Candidates, I thank you for your attention, and ask you most earnestly to weigh well my words."

"W. M. D."



ELECTROTYPERS GAIN.

Philadelphia Electrotypers and Finishers' Union No. 72 has signed an agreement with employers. The wage provision is retroactive to the first of the year, and rates are advanced as follows: Molders and finishers, from \$26 a week to \$33.60; branchmen, \$24 to \$30, with an increase of \$1.20 a week annually until wages of molders and finishers are reached. Employees will wash up on employers' time, which establishes a 46-hour week.

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San Francisco

THE IRON TRADES SITUATION.

While the air has been filled with rumors of strikes in the iron trades during the past few weeks all is now comparatively calm and the prospects of a strike of any consequence are remote. There is, of course, considerable dissatisfaction with the wage scales under which the unions are working, but as they are under the obligations of agreements which do not expire until April 1st, the organizations of the Iron Trades Council have no intention of striking and will continue as at present until such time as they are released from their pledges by the expiration of these contracts.

The trouble in the Puget Sound country is reflected to some extent in local union circles and large numbers of mechanics from that section are in San Francisco agitating constantly in an effort to bring about strikes as a means of aiding the unions up there. It is certain, however, that the unions here can not be induced to follow the lead of the Northwest in violation of their agreements.

The Iron Trades Council is in receipt of a communication from Fred C. Metcalf, secretary of the California Metal Trades Association, stating that the request for a conference on the question of a general Saturday half-holiday for the metal tradesmen employed in the outside shops cannot be considered while some of the unions of the Council are arbitrarily ceasing work Saturday afternoons at the present time in violation of the agreement of January 2d.

Furthermore, the letter says, that the terms of the compromise agreement of January 20th will not apply to the members of such crafts as refuse to work Saturday afternoons from now on. In other words, such men will receive \$5.80 per day instead of \$6.40, and will not be paid the back pay from October 24th last. The Machinists' Union met Wednesday to consider this ultimatum. A committee from the Iron Trades Council has been directed to attend the meeting and inform the members that non-compliance with the order of the Council to work Saturday afternoons will result in expulsion of the union from the Council.

Machinists' Union No. 68, Wednesday night at a meeting attended by over 2000 members voted to stand on its former action not to work Saturday afternoons. This applies to both shipyards and private shops. The shop stewards were directed to ascertain from the various shops the information as to whether the men were to receive the wage of \$6.40 per day and the first installment of retroactive pay next Monday morning, and if payment of same is not assured the members are directed to strike Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

The employers have notified the Iron Trades Council that members of unions that persist in taking Saturday afternoons off will not receive the advance wage rate or any retroactive pay. The machinists take the position that they will not work Saturday afternoons and that the men will strike if the employers do not retract their statement made to the Iron Trades Council.

The union, which is due for expulsion from the Iron Trades Council, also voted to withdraw from that body rather than cause any embarrassment on the part of the Council in voting to expel for violation of the rules. There is no dispute in the shipyards as to wages, so the threatened strike applies only to the outside shops that do not guarantee payment of the new rate and back pay mentioned in the agreement of January 20th.

Let them pass. Who would stop a cloud that overshadows his garden? The cloud is transitory,—the garden blooms.—Landor.

No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage ground of truth.—Bacon.

HIGH COST OF LIVING AND REMEDY.

By Senator W. E. Brown.

As I am receiving urgent requests to make another effort to establish State Commission Markets, and as there is much confusion regarding the situation I am herewith briefly setting forth the facts to the end that you may intelligently make known your wishes to your representatives in the Legislature. Here are the facts:

There was passed at the 1915 session of the Legislature a State Market Act providing for a system of self-sustaining commission markets, to which farmer and producer might consign their products for sale and the consumer might come and buy, thus benefiting both classes. As long as an avenue of this kind was kept open between the producer and consumer no food trust nor combine could control.

Well known authorities and students are agreed that the high cost of living is not primarily due to lack of production, but to a system of trust-controlled markets that prevent products from coming to market. The original State Market Act provided for a simple method of allowing food products to come to market, and would also eliminate the speculator and profiteer. These benefits would be enjoyed through an institution that would soon become self-sustaining, as the moderate commission to be charged for handling produce would take care of cost maintenance. The bill was finally passed and signed.

Then a State Market Director was appointed who was not in sympathy with the intent of the law and who immediately proceeded to nullify it. The appropriation was expended to create the very conditions that the market act sought to abolish. This mal-administration created a storm of protest and the entire matter was exposed and presented to the Legislature. The

political "steam-roller" worked day and night to save the Market Director.

The "Steam Roller" prevailed, the result being that the Director was enabled to have the original market act repealed and to substitute one of his own designing, providing for a State Market Commission, with no provision for markets, just the reverse of the original act.

In this action a grave injustice was done to the people and they were robbed of an institution which would have permitted surplus food products to come to market instead of being destroyed.

A recent nation-wide survey discloses the fact that foodstuffs have advanced 83%. A large percentage of this is directly chargeable to methods employed by food speculators and profiteers.

A properly conducted system of State Commission Markets will greatly aid in reducing the excessive living cost and the people of this State can have such markets by urging their Assemblymen and Senators to vote for the bill providing for them. This bill is known as Senate Bill No. 639.

If such assistance can be assured, I shall be glad to receive communications and do all in my power to establish this remedy that will greatly benefit both producers and consumers.

The unions have grown powerful economically in the absence of partisan politics from their councils. The condition of our wage earners is better than the wage earners in any other country on earth. Our prosperity has grown under our economic movement. We have more of the comforts, and the pleasures of life than the wage earners of all the rest of the world put together.

We could use cheaper materials — but we won't!

Besides—you wouldn't want us to. We will not sacrifice our quality-standards—and your good will—by turning out inferior overalls.

We use only genuine, fast-colored denim—the best to be had. And we put into our overalls the same high grade union workmanship—the same sturdy materials—you have learned to look for in Boss of the Road Overalls. That's why it is *always* good economy to buy them.

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San Francisco

Portland



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1919.

Do thy part
Here in the living day, as did the great
Who made old days immortal.—R. W. Gilder.

A member of the resolutions committee at the Mooney Congress in Chicago said: "Every freak and nutty proposition seems to come from Seattle." Now comes Seattle admitting the fact and boasting about it on the ground that to be a freak is to be progressive. The asylums of the world are filled with people who reason in this fashion.

What will those who are now pointing out to us the specific benefits the people are to derive from prohibition think five years from now when the predictions and the facts are published in parallel columns so that he who runs may read? We are now almost certain to have the experience and the question will thus receive a definite answer. Put last week's "Literary Digest" away for five years and then resurrect it and see what the facts are!

It is not at all probable that President Wilson has any intention of denying to the people of Russia the right to establish any kind of government they may desire. He has demonstrated times without number that he believes every people entitled to determine for themselves the kind of government under which they shall live. He has never made any exception regarding Russia. It is a notable fact that those who are shouting the loudest for immediate withdrawal of our troops from Russia are usually persons who did little or nothing to help toward winning the war. Think this over.

Here are the names of some of those who took part in the Bolshevik riot in Seattle a few weeks ago as we get them from a news story in the Seattle Union Record which endeavors to justify their conduct: Henry Bubow, Andrew J. Besednick, L. Folishuk, Paul Greb, Jacob Thyberg, Leo Udcovisky. Some of these men have been in the United States as long as six years and it is a shame that the people are not willing to turn the country over to them and allow them to carry on as they please. One of them was arrested for yelling at the police: "This is a hell of a democracy. There is only one flag—the red flag." Some soldiers objected to arresting him and wanted to "take that guy down in an alley and work on him," but the police refused to allow it. What is the matter with the people of the United States that they are unwilling to accept the advice and dictation of this gentry?

-:- Future Immigration -:-

When the bill now before Congress providing for almost total exclusion of foreigners for a period of four years has been passed and put into operation the people of this country will get a breathing spell during which they should map out some definite and sensible immigration policy, something we have never had up to the present time. We have allowed foreigners to come in here practically as they pleased and paid very little attention to them thereafter. Little or no effort has been made to direct them in the ways of Americanism. When the great war broke out the great danger of this condition of affairs began to dawn upon our people and there was considerable agitation concerning hyphenated Americans, which, while it had some educational value, resulted in nothing of a practical character. Then when the United States entered the war the lesson of our failure to regulate immigration was driven home, and the Bolshevik wave in Europe has had a tendency to intensify the desire of all real Americans, native and foreign, to do something that will protect our country in the future.

Just how the problem can be solved is not clear at this time to any very large part of our population, though different groups of citizens advocate many plans some one of which, or perhaps a combination of a number of them, may remedy our difficulty.

We have listened altogether too patiently to the weeping advocates of the policy of leaving the gates open so that the country might be an asylum for "the oppressed of all lands." This policy has resulted in oppression of a most pronounced type for the people of our own land and it is about time to begin the practice of charity at home. It is about time the American began to figure that his own people are worthy of at least as much consideration as the oppressed of other countries. The policy of exclusion to any degree is, of course, sure to meet with the vigorous opposition of the cheap labor-huckstering employer who has always depended upon the great influx of foreigners to force down wages, but we are of the opinion that the great majority of the American people are sufficiently alive to the dangers of the situation to pay little heed to the wailing of the greedmonger who cares for nothing but his own opportunity to pile up profits through exploitation of the ignorant hordes from foreign lands.

In the first place, no foreigner should be allowed to come into this country to remain any length of time unless he expresses a desire to ultimately become a citizen of the country, and at the expiration of a reasonable probationary period he should either become a citizen or be deported. There should also be some plan arranged whereby only a certain percentage of immigrants be admitted to the country in any one year based upon the number from that country who have been naturalized. We have altogether too many foreigners in the United States now who have been here for many years and who have no intention whatever of ever becoming citizens. Such persons are of no value to the Nation. They are here solely to benefit themselves and care nothing whatever for the welfare of the Nation except insofar as their own interests are immediately involved. The time has arrived when we must cease to allow the country to be used merely as a temporary abiding place for transients who regard it as an inn to furnish them shelter and in which they have no other interest. We must allow immigrants to come in here only so fast as they can be assimilated and transformed into real Americans, and the task of bringing about this transformation must not be left to chance or to private agencies. The United States Government must establish the machinery for the work and engage capable experts to operate it. Otherwise rigid exclusion is essential to the welfare of the Nation.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

When a husband leaves a pretty wife entirely to her own devices evenings she is bound to cultivate something—nerves, debts, dogs, jealousy or another man.

The following is from the Metal Trades Council of Seattle now out on strike: "At the suggestion of the strike committee the Council decided to inflict a fine of \$25 on any striker found under the influence of intoxicating liquor." We were of the opinion that the State of Washington was bone dry, and prohibitionists insist that prohibition prohibits. If the prohibitionists are right in their contentions why was it necessary for the Metal Trades Council to take such action? Perhaps the prohibitionists can answer the question.

The employer who thinks that the men who suffered the hardships of camp life, who endured the vermin-ridden trenches of Europe and offered their very lives to their country will be satisfied with the pre-war conditions of the worker is badly mistaken, and unless he speedily realizes his mistake serious times are ahead of him. Bolshevism has been the answer to greed in Europe and it may be the answer here. If we do get a taste of it in this country we know where to place the responsibility for it. This country cannot be a country of masters and slaves. It must be a nation of freemen. That is what the soldier made his sacrifices for and that is what he is going to insist upon.

The old-time radical is the most gullible person in the world. He has gone on year after year without his cause making any particular gain in converts but this experience is of no value to him. He never learns. Success is always just around the corner where he will reach it in a day or two. When he hears the younger and greener elements giving expression to their radical views he is cheered up and made more confident than ever that victory is not far away. He believes this in spite of the fact that he has had the same indications thousands of times always being disappointed by seeing time tame the young radical and weave him into a sound conservative. He should know that youth is radical because of lack of experience and judgment, but somehow or other he never learns this and travels to his grave still hopeful of the triumph of a hopeless cause. Such creatures, and there are thousands of them scattered throughout the country, are to be pitied rather than censured.

The trade union movement can now breathe a great sigh of relief. The United Textile Workers' Union has succeeded in inaugurating the eight-hour day in an industry that has been the crowning shame of our industrial system. For years and years this great industry was known as one in which there were two classes engaged, masters and serfs. Anarchy, syndicalism, socialism and bolshevism found ready acceptance among the workers in this field because of the deplorable conditions that obtained. The trade-union movement preached, pleaded and implored the textile workers to organize and fight for their rights in a sensible and effective manner by becoming a part of the bona fide labor movement. Building up an organization was a slow, discouraging task, but fearless and persistent adherents of the American Federation of Labor stayed at the work until an organization powerful enough to force recognition was established, and on February 1st inaugurated the eight-hour day throughout the industry, benefiting hundreds of thousands of workers. This is a trade-union triumph of importance.

WIT AT RANDOM

Waiter (watching customer who had ordered boiled eggs)—Weren't they boiled long enough?
Customer—Yes, but not soon enough.

Professor—Pat, tell me now, what is your solution to the world problem?

Pat—Well, sor, I think we should have a world democracy—with an Irishman for a king!
—"Safety Hints."

Wigg—Do you believe in metempsychosis?

Wagg—Come again, please.

Wigg—It's like this: According to that doctrine, my soul, after it leaves this shell, may inhabit the body of a jackass.

Wagg—Well, I don't know any place where it would feel more at home.

Mathematics teacher (pointing to problem)—Now, pupils, if you will direct your attention to the front board, I will run through it for you.—
"The Polytechnic."

"I understand, Mrs. Grumpy, there was a great deal of vacillation in your family."

"Yes'm, but none of it ever took."

Out West a would-be highwayman "held up" a profiteer. The highwayman lost his overcoat, boots and \$5.—Atlanta "Constitution."

"Want to buy a mule, Sam?"

"What ails de mule?"

"Nothing."

"Then what are you sellin' him fo'?"

"Nothing."

"I'll take him."—Boston "Transcript."

Motorist (blocked by a load of hay)—I say, there, pull out and let me by. You seemed in a hurry to let that other fellow's carriage get past.

Farmer—That's 'cause his horse wuz eatin' my hay. There hain't no danger o' yew eatin' it, I reckon.—Boston "Transcript."

A certain surgeon, who was very young and rather shy, was invited to dinner by a lady, who was at least fifty but frivolous enough for twenty. She imagined herself very clever when making rude remarks. At dinner she asked the young surgeon to carve a fowl, and, not having done so before, he failed lamentably. Instead of trying to cover his confusion, the hostess called attention to it pointedly by looking down the table and saying loudly:

"Well, you may be a very clever surgeon, but if I wanted a leg off I should not come to you to do it."

"No, madam," he replied politely, "but then, you see, you are not a chicken."—"Stray Stories."

A young man in charge of a newly platted realty tract, upon which the only building was the office of the company, upon seeing the first person enter the door, hastily took down the telephone receiver and commenced:

"Yes, sir; I think we can agree on those terms. Thirty lots in one parcel and twenty in another. Yes, sir; the price is satisfactory—thirty thousand dollars at the transfer and the remainder in sixty days. Did you say I could meet you in the morning at nine o'clock and receive your check for ten thousand dollars as the initial payment? Very well, sir."

Hanging up the receiver, this busy person turned to the man who had entered the office.

"Is there anything I can do for you, sir?"

"Naw, not a thing," returned the visitor. "I have just come to connect up yer telephone, that's all."—"Railroad Man's."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE VOICELESS.

We count the broken lyres that rest

Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast

The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few can touch the magic string

And noisy fame is proud to win them;
Alas for those that never sing,

But die with all their music in them!

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone

Whose song has told their heart's sad story.

Weep for the voiceless, who have known

The cross without the crown of glory!

Not where Leucadian breezes sweep

O'er Sappho's memory-haunted billow,

But where the glistening night-dews weep

On nameless sorrow's churchyard pillow.

O hearts that break and give no sign

Save whitening lip and fading tresses,

Till Death pours out his cordial wine,

Slow dropped from Misery's crushing presses!

If singing breath or echoing chord

To every hidden pang were given,

What endless melodies were poured

As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

THE CHRONIC KICKER.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

When a resolution is introduced, he is sure to offer an objection. Sometimes he kicks on the subject matter itself. Then he protests against the form in which the resolution has been presented. Frequently he finds fault with a word in the construction of a sentence, and often he will offer an amendment which puts the original resolution out of business. He is primed for every parliamentary dispute.

He seems to be familiar with every communication that is read at the meeting of the local. He knows the leaders and their foibles. He is on the job all the time, with both feet, both fists, and with a tongue that is sharper than a two-edged sword. He takes himself seriously. Never does he crack a smile. He has a mission, and everybody soon comes to know it. Often have we wished him in Timbuctoo, where he could spout to his heart's content on all the "Isms" that so glibly glide off the end of his tongue.

But honestly, we'd miss him if he should go. Miss him not because we love him, perhaps, but because he is one of the necessary factors in our development. As a matter of fact, without him, we'd soon drift into a rut, because most of us are too lazy to think of an objection, to say nothing of an original proposition. There's at least one thing that we must say to his credit—he always attends the meetings. Furthermore, he must spend considerable time in reading and in study to know as much as he does about current events and the theories which men are discussing. He actually thinks.

He may not always be right, but he certainly is awake—and that's another point to his credit. Also, he keeps the rest of us awake. And that isn't bad. But he is more often right than not.

Sometimes it's hard to be patient with the kicker. But there are others who are worse than he is—for instance, the fellow who never shows up at the meeting and then does his kicking outside where it does a whole lot more harm. He's the chap that should be jumped on, and not the man who is sincerely, usually intelligently, though not always wisely, registering an objection in the open meeting to propose actions which would often spell disaster.

STABILITY.

Reconstruction to be effective must be based upon sound economic facts.

Briefly, that is the position of the United States Department of Labor in promoting building, an industry that was stopped during the war, one that is necessary to the progress of the country, adding to its wealth and its taxable resources. Every new building erected helps society in various ways. When carried on in a large way—nationally, for instance—the building industry sets in motion all other industries. Thus at this time it is the chief natural source for the useful employment of the labor which during the war was engaged in war work and presents means for absorbing the soldiers mustered out of the nation's service.

Building, then, besides being useful, necessary and beneficial, in a measure assumes a patriotic aspect. Love of country means more than mere shouting for victory, cheering heroes and saluting the flag. It means work for the good of the country, for the peace and prosperity of the people and for the maintenance of order.

These conditions cannot prevail if the people are idle. Idleness will produce industrial unrest; that, in turn, will arouse discontent, and discontent breeds revolution.

Revolution wipes out order, reason, reverence, sentiment—everything that is sacred falls before revolution. The goal of revolution is attained at that point when its fury is spent. There it stops. Out of its debris may come good, may rise some noble principle, may develop a great power exercised with benevolence. But that no man can direct, for revolution is not to be controlled. It surges, sways, sweeps on without heed of the sorrow, the hardships, the suffering that is left in the path of the storm.

Revolution is a human cyclone propelled by madness.

Hunger and misery are the parents of revolution, but when hunger is appeased and misery assuaged they cannot check their wayward child. Revolution destroys. It is irresponsible because it recognizes no authority.

The power of the people lies in order, in generous consideration, in sympathetic understanding and in conservative action. A nation built upon these principles is fortified against revolution. They are the forces which arrest destruction. Industry sustains them.

Reconstruction, then, must be founded upon industry.

Employment of men merely to give them something to do without producing things that will be useful or without adding to the world's wealth is wasteful.

Building supplies the means for the useful exercise of industry, adding to the wealth of the world and bringing happiness to the people.

The Department of Labor has chosen wisely its road to prosperity. The nation will profit by its foresight.

JEWELRY WORKERS GAIN.

A. E. Hockersmith, business agent of the local union of jewelry workers, reports that 20 of the high-class workers joined the union at the last meeting and 20 more are expected to come in later. While the eight-hour day prevails in the city, one firm has granted the 44-hour week.

The local union is in receipt of news from the international union pertaining to the establishment of the 44-hour week in Eastern cities. Boston, New York and Newark are all giving the shorter work week.

The international union has made its struggle so far for organization and the shorter work week and not the establishment of a minimum wage.

Have a heart that never hardens, a temper that never tires, and a touch that never hurts.—Dickens.

SEAMEN'S CONVENTION.

The International Seamen's Union of America, at the closing session of its twenty-second annual convention at Galveston, voted to hold its next convention in San Francisco. All the officers were re-elected, a legislative committee was appointed, and delegates were named to attend the annual gathering of the American Federation of Labor.

Patrick Flynn of San Francisco, first vice-president, was appointed to attend, with Andrew Furuseth, the president, also of San Francisco, the inter-allied conference to be held in London. It is understood a uniform wage scale will be recommended for all seamen's unions, and that it is proposed to have it based on the one in effect in this country.

The race for the next convention was between three cities, San Francisco receiving 355 votes, Portland, Ore., 227, and Milwaukee 134.

The officers are: Andrew Furuseth, San Francisco, president; Patrick Flynn, San Francisco, first vice-president; Victor A. Olander, Chicago, second vice-president; Thomas Conway, Buffalo, N. Y., third vice-president; H. P. Griffin, New York, fourth vice-president; P. B. Gill, Seattle, fifth vice-president; I. N. Hylan, San Francisco, sixth vice-president; Percy J. Pryor, Boston, seventh vice-president; Eugene Steidle, San Francisco, eighth vice-president; William H. Brown, Boston, ninth vice-president; Oscar Carlson, New York, tenth vice-president, and W. A. Hanson, secretary and treasurer; legislative committee, Andrew Furuseth, Patrick Flynn, Victor A. Olander, H. P. Griffin, I. N. Hylan; delegates American Federation of Labor, Patrick O'Brien of Tonawanda, N. Y.; Andrew Furuseth, Patrick Flynn, Victor A. Olander, I. N. Hylan, Percy J. Pryor.

Thomas Conway was selected to represent the union in Washington, while Paul Scharrenberg was reappointed editor of the "Coast Seamen's Journal," published in San Francisco.

The convention was in session for eight days, and all the sessions were executive. Reports were received from the various committees, the most interesting of which was the report of the legislative committee. This committee reported that the organization spent more than \$10,000 last year in the defense of the seamen's act. The act, the union contends, provides fair treatment of the seamen at the hands of the employers.

Features of the meeting were addresses by Tom Chambers, treasurer of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain, and Bunji Suzuki, representative of Japanese seamen's unions. They urged closer cooperation between the seamen's organizations of allied and neutral countries.

LAUNDRY WORKERS GAINING.

Laundry Workers' Union, No. 26, is making considerable headway in their organization campaign among the employees of the French laundries of the city. Four of these concerns have signed the wage and working agreement, according to the officers of the union. All of the remaining French laundry establishments are on the unfair list of organized labor of the city until such time as they enter into contractual relations with the union.

Some misunderstanding existed among the union laundries as to the status of work that some of the laundries placed under the ban were formerly giving to the union places, while handling the remainder under non-union conditions in their own laundries. A meeting between the proprietors and representatives of the union has cleared up this situation. Any portion of hotel, apartment house or office work will not be handled by the union workers unless the entire work of these or other institutions is done under

union conditions. Any violation in this regard on the part of the management of any particular laundry in the future will result in an immediate strike.

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LAUNDRY WORKERS TO LOBBY.

President D. J. Gorman of the Laundry Workers' Union will appoint a large delegation to proceed to Sacramento during the last half of the legislative session at Sacramento to lobby against any proposal to weaken the eight-hour law for women. Gorman called to the attention of the membership at the last meeting the attempts that are being made to weaken the act by amending same at this session of the Legislature. He charged certain laundry interests in Southern California with being responsible for the introduction of one proposed amendment which is aimed to destroy the effectiveness of the present act for laundry workers and many other women workers.

One of Gorman's declarations was that the San Francisco Laundry Workers' Association is opposed to any legislation that may weaken the act, and is on record to this effect. He also said that the local association was able to handle the enormous amount of work caused by the influenza epidemics without violating the law in a single instance.

The union made an other donation to the striking laundry workers of Vancouver, B. C., who have been out for more than five months. Sixty-four new members were obligated.

WAREHOUSEMEN STRIKE.

About twenty members of the Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union are on strike at the Pacific Rice Mills, 24 Bluxome street, because the firm insists on paying the old scale of \$4 per day. Representatives of the union, Labor Council, Waterfront Workers' Federation and Warehousemen's Association signed an agreement last Saturday granting the men \$4.50 per day. This action prevented a strike of 1500 men, which might have involved thousands of other tradesmen. The Pacific Rice Mills would not agree to pay the new rate and thus precipitated the present strike.

BOSS BARBERS INVITED.

Next Monday night at 9 o'clock the boss barbers of San Francisco are invited to attend a mass meeting in Carpenters' Hall, Valencia and McCoppin streets, where the proposed Sunday closing law, a labor measure, will be discussed in detail. The invitation is issued by the Barbers' Union, and Secretary Baker says that several prominent speakers will talk upon the measure. This is one of the first instances in local labor circles where an open meeting is to be held by employers and employees for discussion of a question of mutual interest. Usually such discussions are conducted by representative committees.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will include seven entirely new acts. "White Coupons," a morality fantasy with songs and dances, will be produced for the first time in this city with Barrett Greenwood, a clever leading actor, in the principal role. It is staged by Emily Ann Wellman and Jack Morris, and is conceded to be one of the most original, remarkable and enjoyable offerings of the present vaudeville season. Bert Baker will present his latest farce effort, entitled "Prevarication." Mr. Baker in the role of a mendacious husband, is credited with the comedy hit of his career. Burns and Frabite, a team of clever Italian dialect comedians, entitle their offering "Shoo's." Harry Jolson, brother to Al Jolson, is, like him, a comedian par excellence. His method is original and taking, and he is blessed with an exceptionally fine singing voice, which is heard to great advantage in the operatic travesties he introduces. His monologue is also a great humorous hit. The Four Harmony Kings describe themselves as "A Symphony in Color," which is a subtle way of conveying the information that they are a quartette of South-

ern negroes who possess excellent singing voices. Will Ferry, known as "The Frog" and also an extraordinary contortionist, will present a performance that is both unique and clever. Buster Santos and Jacque Hays, "The Girls with the Funny Figures," whose recent engagement was limited to one week, will on account of its great success return for next week only. The latest series of the Hearst Weekly Motion Pictures will be exhibited. The only holdovers in this great and novel bill will be John Robinson's Military Elephants and Rae Samuels, the blue streak of vaudeville.

PRAISES AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

In urging trade unions to extend their activity for kindergarten schools, Elizabeth Harrison, writing for the United States bureau of education, expresses these kindly sentiments on the American Federation of Labor:

"The Federation of Labor has put itself on record as declaring that it considers that national efficiency rests upon thorough education. This is the conviction of the men who are not accused of visionary, unpracticable views of life; for they have not been drawn into the wild vagaries of pacifism or of anarchy, but faced the common necessities of every-day life squarely, honestly and intelligently. They are the plain people whom President Lincoln trusted to keep democracy safe; and today our great president is apparently depending much upon their help. They did much to make American arms successful in the great world conflict.

"They can do, and I hope will do, much more in seeing to it that their little children shall have the same advantages all over the country that

are now granted to the favored localities where kindergartens have become a part of the public school system."

When you are young, grief is a tempest which prostrates you; at mature age, it is simply a north wind which adds a wrinkle to your brow and one more white hair to your head.—Carmen Sylva.

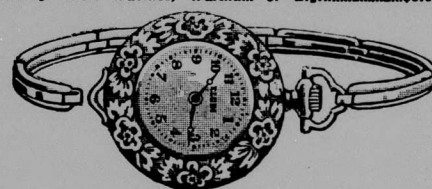
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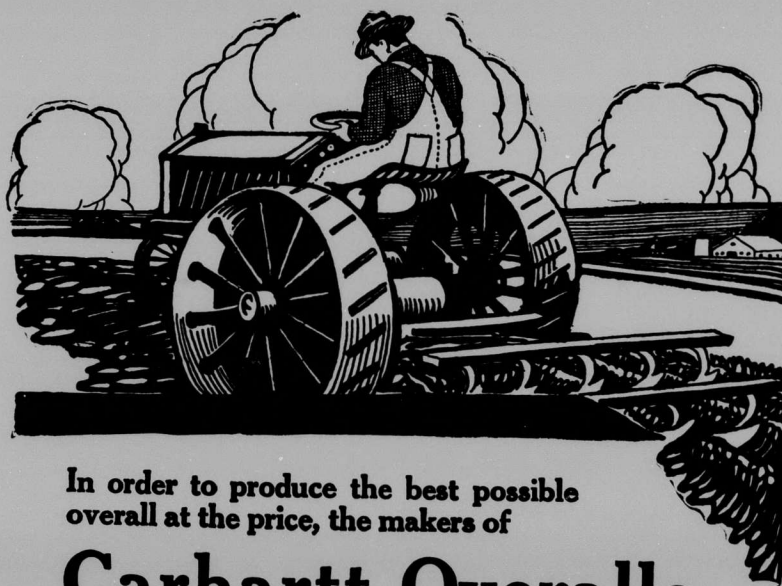
Silver Watches, all kinds, \$2.00 up.	Cut to
7 Jewelled American make, regular price.....\$2.50	\$ 1.49
18 size, Waltham or Elgin, regular price..... 5.00	2.50
7 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price. 6.00	3.75
15 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price. 8.00	5.00
17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.15.00	8.50
19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.28.00	15.00
21 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.35.00	20.00
23 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.45.00	25.00
Military Wrist Watches.....	\$1.98 up
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 31, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Shipyard Laborers—H. Ferguson, vice Bro. Weber. Bakers No. 24—Paul Guderly, L. J. Martin, Theo. Lindquist, John Noll, Gus Becker, David Schott. Stable and Garage Employees—Chas. Owens, Tony Carlson, Gus Meltsches. Retail Delivery Drivers—E. Groom, James Fisher. Photo Engravers—Thomas Wall, Thos. Cullen. Cracker Packers—Eva Ostino, Hannah Devorack, Rose Acupolo. Upholsterers—Miss Cook, B. B. Rosenthal. Egg Inspectors—D. W. Scott, F. C. Spooner. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From U. S. Senators Phelan and Johnson, with reference to the minimum wage bill and the building of ships in China. From Congressmen Nolan and Raker, relative to the Alaska fish-canning industry and the conditions existing there. From Congressman Nolan, with reference to extra pay for discharged soldiers. From the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, thanking Council for endorsement of its resolution.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Janitors' Union, with reference to the city government deducting from their wages on account of temporary illness. From Elevator Operators, wage scale and agreement. From Musicians' Union, requesting assistance in straightening out its difficulty with Foresters' Hall.

Referred to the Secretary—From the Armenian Relief Society, extending an invitation to the secretary to act on its committee. From the Electrical Workers' Union, requesting secretary to arrange a conference with the Mayor in order that they may obtain an adjustment of its wage scale.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the League to Enforce Peace, requesting Council to appoint a committee of five to attend conference to be held in this city.

Referred to Label Section—From Garment Workers' Union No. 261, New York, requesting assistance of unionists by demanding the union label when purchasing collars.

Reports of Unions—Jewelry Workers—Initiated twenty new members; one firm granted the 44-hour week; all firms unionized with the exception of two. Shoe Clerks—Requested unionists to keep away from stores that are open after 6 o'clock in the evening. Postal Clerks—Appropriation bill has passed the Senate and House. Trackmen—Thanked Council for its assistance to date in trying to get the increase in salary for its members. Electrical Workers' Union No. 151, requested assistance of Council in negotiating agreement with Board of Public Works. Pile Drivers—Are endeavoring to get control of their work on the Hetch-Hetchy.

Special Order of Business—Ben Wilson, representing the Consumers' Co-operative League, addressed the Council on co-operation and what it means to the consumer. Miss Margaret Whitmore addressed the Council on the Federal amendment relative to suffrage, and announced a mass meeting to be held at Scottish Rite Auditorium, February 21st.

Executive Committee—In the matter of the controversy between Waiters' Union and Haub Bros., the matter was laid over on account of the illness of Mr. Haub. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale of Electrical Workers employed with the Municipal Railway. In the matter of the controversy between the Auto Operators and Mr. Lawrence, relative to the union

scale of wages, the matter was laid over for two weeks. In the matter of the requested increase of wages of one dollar per day made by Carmen's Union, Bro. Johnson was appointed a sub-committee to investigate the financial accounts of the Municipal Railway, to see if it is possible to meet the increase. Dealing with the request of the Italian Mission recently before the Council, committee submitted a statement which was endorsed and ordered forwarded as the Council's answer to Mr. Alceste De Ambris, chief of said mission. The request of Machinists' Lodge No. 68 for a declaration of intention to levy a boycott on the Automobile Agency of the Overland Company, was laid over one week, no committee appearing from the union. Report of committee concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Election of Officers—There being no contest, the chair declared the following officers elected for the ensuing term: President, Wm. T. Bonsor; Secretary and Business Agent, John A. O'Donnell; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, James J. McTiernan; Trustees: Charles Child, J. W. Spencer, M. J. McGuire. Organizing Committee: John O. Walsh, Thos. Zant, Emil Buehrer, A. L. McDonald, P. C. O'Connor, John Kane, Frank O'Brien, A. S. Less. Law and Legislative Committee: Roe Baker, Emil Buehrer, Frank Evans, J. D. Hynes, Theo. Johnson, B. B. Rosenthal, R. M. Roche.

Report of Election Committee—The committee reported 240 votes cast; the following nominees, having received the highest number of votes, were declared elected: Vice-President, M. J. McGuire. Executive Committee: Geo. W. Bell, Thos. Blight, Christ Brandhorst, Daniel Dewar, Theo. Johnson, J. R. Matheson, J. J. Matheson, M. J. McGuire, Ed. L. Nolan, Patrick O'Brien, Stanley Roman, Wm. P. Stanton, James E. Wilson. Directors of "Labor Clarion": M. E. Decker, Geo. Hollis, Jas. J. McTiernan, John A. O'Connell and John O. Walsh.

Receipts—\$310.60. **Expenses**—\$195.28.

Adjourned at 11:05 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

WILSON SPEAKS AT COUNCIL.

"If the few can combine to make millions, the millions can combine to save the millions," was one of the declarations of Ben Wilson, organizer for the Consumers' Co-operative League of San Francisco in his address to the Labor Council last Friday night on the subject of "Co-operative Societies."

Wilson was enthusiastically received by the delegates and every word of his strong discourse was listened to with eagerness. The council has indorsed the local project. In the course of his remarks Wilson reviewed the history of the co-operative movement in England from its inception in Manchester seventy years ago to the present time. He declared that the movement in Great Britain had done a business of over \$1,000,000,000 during the past year and had returned to its members \$120,000,000 in dividends during the same period.

He called attention to the various activities of these organizations in the interests of the members. Through the loan department over 60,000 families were enabled to build homes in that country during recent years. The societies over there have carried the workers and their families during strike periods.

In speaking of the rapid growth of the movement in this country, Wilson laid stress upon the manner in which organized labor in all quarters is taking to the idea. He said: "There is no

record of a failure of any co-operative institution when operated on the Rochdale plan. Co-operative organization is the key to the future of the masses in the United States and the world."

As the local league develops Wilson will address the council and affiliated unions for the purpose of giving information and building up the organization with union and individual membership.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

Blue-White Diamonds

Eyes Examined—Glasses Fitted

The Albert S.
Samuels Co.
Jewelry Co.

895 Market Street

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

A SPLENDID NEW BILL

"WHITE COUPONS," with Barrett Greenwood and Company; BURNS & FRABITO, "Shoo's"; HARRY JOLSON, Operatic Black-face Comedian; FOUR HARMONY KINGS, A Symphony in Color; BUSTER SANTOS & JACQUE HAYS, "The Girls with the Funny Figures"; WILL FERRY, "The Frog"; RAE SAMUELS, The Blue Streak of Vaudeville, in New Songs; JOHN ROBINSON'S MILITARY ELEPHANTS; HEARST WEEKLY; BERT BAKER and CO. in his own Farce, "Prevarication."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement & 7th Av.
Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1918

Assets	\$58,893,078.42
Deposits	54,358,496.50
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,336,411.92
Employees' Pension Fund	295,618.00

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Bells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.

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MOONEY LABOR CONGRESS ENDORSED.

By Selig Schulbert.

All the Labor Unions of New York City, N. Y., including Federal Labor Unions have been invited to establish a conference by delegates to organize and prepare for the general strike of July 4th, by the order of Central Federated Union of that city.

Delegate Morris Brown who was the representative of the Mooney Labor Congress, rendered his report on January 24th. His report was extensive and thoroughly discussed by the delegates to the largest central body in the United States. The motion to elect a strike committee to cooperate in the work of making the general strike a success, was made by Timothy Healy, President of the International Union of Stationary Firemen.

This gives assurance to the fact that the trade unionists of New York will stand back of the recent National Mooney Labor Congress. It emphasizes the fact that no extraneous issue will be permitted to intrude on what will become the biggest labor demonstration the country has ever seen. Delegate Healy in discussing the proposition of the general strike, stated as follows: "Mooney's fight is our fight. What happened to Mooney might happen to any of us. One thing they tell about the International Defense League is that it has one hundred and seventy-five men and women out on the road. Well, they are needed, and they are doing good work."

(The enemies of labor that have asserted that the Defense League has one hundred and seventy-five men on the road are sadly mistaken. There are thousands of voluntary propagandists agitating against this terrible injustice in the Mooney case.)

Among the powerful speakers at the Central Federated Union meeting, when action was decided on on the Mooney strike of July 4th, was Delegate Peter Rothman of the printers. He said in part:

"Let us lay aside our party differences and that of race, color and creed, to work for once as a united Labor movement.

"Any man who has the luck to represent an international organization and will not back up the Mooney Resolution adopted at the Chicago Labor Congress, is not only a traitor to Labor but to mankind.

"Let us do one thing to show up the capitalists courts of justice that this is a free country only if you happen to have the millions of Rockefeller or Carnegie to back you."

Rothman said further:

"It's in the east where the capitalists' interests have any fear of labor, because it is in the east where the money power and the manufacturing power lies, it is our duty to lead, the West will follow us. Just now they are leading us."

He counseled the workers not to have a fear of jails when they are in the right.

The action of the New York Central Federated Union is in keeping with the endorsement of the Chicago Labor Congress by the Chicago Federation of Labor after President Fitzpatrick who was a delegate rendered his report.

Numerous are the endorsements to date by local unions, and they will increase as the days go by. Labor has spoken, has begged and pleaded, and if our enemies do not harken to the spirit of the times, the 4th of July, 1919, will be as memorable a date in the history of America as is the 4th of July, 1776.

That patriotism which, catching its inspiration from on high, and leaving at an immeasurable distance below, all lesser, groveling, personal interests and feelings, animates and prompts to deeds of self-sacrifice, of valor, of devotion, . . . that is public virtue; that is the noblest, the sublimest of all public virtues!—Clay.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION.

M. E. Decker, secretary-treasurer of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, reports that the sick and death benefit fund of the union has been a wonderful help to many of the members and to the bereaved families of deceased members during the past few months. He says that the fund has been taxed very heavily and because of the great good accomplished its perpetuation is assured. Decker is the father of the fund idea and worked out the details of finance and all of the particulars in connection therewith. He has become credited in union circles as being an authority on union sick and death benefit insurance and is many times called in to assist in the institution of these projects in unions. The sum of \$130 was distributed to sick members of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union last week.

TELEPHONE WORKERS.

L. C. Grasser, international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, announces that the strike vote of the Coast telephone unions is returnable to the Pacific Coast District Council on February 21st. If a strike is called, 10,000 telephone girls and 3000 electrical workers will be affected.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John J. McClory and Peter G. Johnson of the marine engineers, Leonard Carlson of the riggers and stevedores, Frederick Bernznot of the glass blowers, Anthony Lewis of the brewery workers, Edward Martin of the stationary engineers, Michael Gainey of the plasterers, Charles Clotfeller of the laborers.

WRIGLEY'S

Is Sealed!

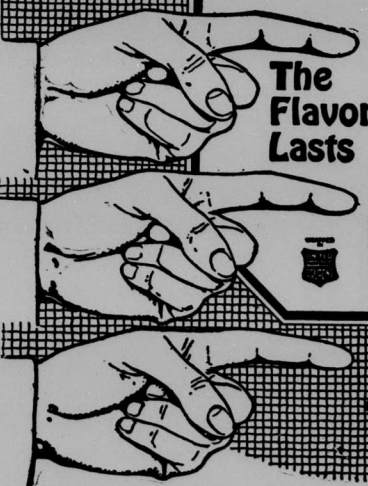


LOOK for the sealed package, but have an eye out also for the name

WRIGLEY'S

That name is your protection against inferior imitations. Just as the sealed package is protection against impurity.

The Greatest Name
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The Flavor
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Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
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**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

*Linotype Machines.
†Intertype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
‡Simplex Machines.

(72)	Alexander, H. M.	48 Third
(31)	Architect Press, The	245 Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips	515 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	140 Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie	370 Second
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus	346 Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	112 Hyde
(176)	*California Press	340 Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae	1185 Church
(39)	*Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(42)	*Cottle Printing Co.	3262 Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.	568 Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company	59 McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	3459 Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	440 Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press	238 Eighth
(101)	Francis Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.	818 Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	344 Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.	565 Mission
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	47-49 Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.	641 Stevenson
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(84)	Liberty Press	25 Fremont
(23)	*Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.	485 Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	363 Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company	440 Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.	1216 Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	25 Jessie
(32)	*Norton, R. H.	5716 Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	565 Commercial
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(88)	*Polyglot Printing Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.	516 Mission
(34)	Reuter Bros.	513 Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press	461 Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.	16 Larkin
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(58)	Severance-Roche Co.	1733 Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(63)	*Telegraph Press	69 Turk
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press	88 First
(52)	Turner & Dahnken	134 Golden Gate Ave.
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.	1105 Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36)	West End Press	2436 California
(43)	Western Printing Co.	82 Second
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.	1133 Mission
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	350 Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(205)	Bowman & Plimley	343 Front
(191)	Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.	442 Sansome
(210)	Dever, Garrity Co.	515 Howard
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company	560 Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.	340 Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John R.	440 Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.	675 Stevenson
(168)	Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(3)	Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234)	Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The	509-515 Howard
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency	766 Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(8)	*The Bulletin	767 Market
(11)	*Call and Post, The	New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25)	*Daily News	340 Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21)	Labor Clarion	Sixteenth and Capp
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(39)	*Mission Enterprise	3358 Twenty-second
(144)	Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The	5716 Geary
(7)	*Star, The	1122-1124 Mission
(41)	The Seamen's Journal	59 Clay
(38)	*Vestkusten, Swedish	30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room	509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83)	Samuel Printing Co.	16 Larkin
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BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3)	Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
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TICKET PRINTERS.

(20)	Hancock Bros.	47-49 Jessie
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PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(197)	Acme Photo-Engraving Co.	259 Minna
(201)	Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.	573 Mission
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.	563 Clay
(202)	Congdon, Harry R.	311 Battery
(198)	S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(209)	Salter Bros.	118 Columbus Ave.
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving	343 Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.	76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212)	Hoffschneider Bros.	140 Second
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We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Chick's Booterie, 2470 Mission.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Joseph J. Kirby, an old and well-known member of No. 21, succumbed to valvular heart disease on Sunday afternoon, February 2, 1919, while walking along a down-town street. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon, February 4th, and the remains were interred at Cypress Lawn cemetery. A widow, Mrs. Laura M. Kirby, two sons and a daughter survive. Deceased was 57 years of age. He was born in Tennessee, but had lived in California for many years and enjoyed the friendship and acquaintance of a large circle of friends. He had recently been a member of the Gilmartin & Company chapel.

George T. Hanson, linotype operator, well known in this city, Los Angeles and the Pacific Northwest, who has been located in the Hawaiian Islands recently, returned here from Hilo on Monday, February 3d, and departed the same day for the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs. While at Hilo, Hanson contracted a severe case of Spanish influenza which left his lungs in a bad condition, and has gone to the Home in the hope that his health may be restored.

Presence of mind displayed by James Quinn, department manager for the York-Bradford Paper Box Company, 663 Howard street, Monday, February 3d, saved Robert M. Mitchell, a member of No. 21, from a horrible death when he was caught in the whirling machinery of the concern's packing plant while engaged in repairing a broken belt. Quinn, upon seeing Mitchell's plight, promptly rushed to another part of the building, where he threw a switch, stopping the machinery and liberating Mitchell, who in another moment would have been crushed to death. Mitchell will probably lose his left arm as the result of his experience. The accident happened when Mitchell, who is superintendent of the paper box plant, in the absence of an employee who does such odd jobs, mounted a tall ladder to replace the lacings in a heavy drive belt, which had broken loose. He was in the midst of his work when the ladder slipped, and, in attempting to save himself from falling, thrust his arm between a second belt and pulley. In a moment's time he was whirling like a pinwheel in the air, each revolution of the pulley dragging his body further into the whirling mass of overhead machinery. His shrieks of agony were heard by Quinn, who happened into the room, taking in the situation at a glance and stopping the machinery as Mitchell's head and shoulders were about to be dragged into it. With much difficulty the injured man was released from the machinery and lowered to the floor below in an unconscious condition. He was hurried to the Central Emergency Hospital, where it was found that the arm had been fractured in four places and frightfully torn and mutilated. Mitchell was afterward removed to Hahnemann Hospital, where attending physicians state that there is but slight hope of saving the injured member. He is a brother of George E. Mitchell, I. T. U. representative for this district.

Enlisted members of No. 21, recently discharged from the service and not heretofore reported in this column, include J. G. Van Schoiack, Upton Bros. and Delzelle chapel; R. D. Winter, who is now located in Seattle, and Fred H. Richards, formerly a member of the H. S. Crocker & Co. chapel. Richards has gone to San Diego, where he has accepted a position with the Arts and Crafts Company. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant before being mustered out of the service.

Every time a man breaks a good resolution he consoles himself with the thought that he will make a better one.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 p. m. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stewart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30; 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East. Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1245 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—Labor Temple.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cook's Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 149 Fifth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Stewart.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 495—Meet 3d Monday, Eureka Hall, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 742 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours 10 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secretary, 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet at headquarters, 44 Page, 1st and 3d Mondays at 7:30 p. m.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 2—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp. Headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery. Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stage Employees—68 Haight.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 61—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—112 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 220 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet on call, 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 57 (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers No. 72 (Tanners)—Meet Wednesdays, Maenherbund Hall, 24th and Potrero.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 39—Meet 1st Wednesday, 8:30 p. m.; other Wednesdays 2:30 p. m., at headquarters, 828 Mission.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen No. 15,689—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 3 p. m., Labor Temple. O. S. Curry, Secretary, 1437 Polk.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

THE SHORTER WORKDAY.

We are glad to see that the movement to shorten the hours of retail clerks is bearing good fruit. Saturday has always been a long day for the store people. Fourteen or fifteen hours a day is too long and tires them out so that on Sunday it takes all day to rest up. Eagleson & Co. the shirt manufacturers and men's furnishing goods house, are voluntarily taking one hour off the long day by closing at 9 o'clock Saturdays on and after March 1st, and we earnestly request all to do their shopping before that hour, thereby supporting this endeavor to lighten the work of their clerks.

GENERAL PRESIDENT COMING.

Edward Flore, president of the International Union of Bartenders and Culinary Workers of America, is expected in the city on February 23d. It is believed that he is coming to take up questions of organization. Most gratifying progress in this direction has been made by the local unions within the past few months. Jack Weinberger, secretary of the Waiters' Union, has succeeded in unionizing several of the first-class houses within the past few weeks.

The feudal system, like all other stupendous fabrics of past ages, is known only by the rubbish it has left behind it. Crowned heads have been compelled to submit to the restraints of the law, and the people, with that intelligence which makes the voice resistless, have been able to say to the prerogative, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther."—Daniel Webster.

Do
you want to
increase
your

Business?

If you do, put the UNION LABEL on your products.

The UNION LABEL originated right here in San Francisco and the people demand it on their purchases.



HOT WATER AT THE SCRATCH OF A MATCH

GAS WATER HEATERS
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Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

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THIS IS A
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WE CLOSE
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WE
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ESTABLISHED 1891
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"
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WE GIVE
MR
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

LABOR MAN APPOINTED.

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, has been appointed a member of the committee of nine of the State of California which is to take the place of the State Council of Defense. The new committee is to handle reconstruction problems and will also attend to the needs of the returning soldiers and sailors in regard to employment and other matters concerning their welfare.

LABOR COUNCIL ELECTION.

Election of officers and committees in the Labor Council was concluded last Friday evening and resulted in a complete defeat for the radical faction. Not a candidate on this ticket won. The vote was not even close and the administration forces won all down the line. The winners are as follows:

Vice-president, M. J. McGuire; executive committee, George Bell, Thomas Blight, Christ Brabdhurst, Daniel Dewar, Theodore Johnson, J. R. Matheson, J. J. Matheson, M. J. McGuire, Edward L. Nolan, Patrick O'Brien, Stanley Roman, William P. Stanton and James E. Wilson; "Labor Clarion" directors, M. E. Decker, James J. McTiernan, George S. Hollis, John A. O'Connell and John O. Walsh.

The balance of the officers and committees elected without opposition have been published heretofore.

WAREHOUSEMEN WIN.

More than 1500 members of the Warehouse and Cereal Workers Union are enjoying an increase in wages of 50 cents per day. The rate is now \$4.50 a day. The demands were finally granted by the employers at a conference late Saturday afternoon. It had been decided that the strike be called Saturday morning, but the union responded to the appeal of labor men to postpone action for twenty-four hours in order that a final effort might be made to prevail upon the employers to grant the request and avert the threatened strike. It is said that several of the employers decided that the industry should not stand for industrial strife in view of the splendid action of the men in waiting for over three months for a wage that was considered fair by all parties who had considered the situation. This paved the way to a solution of the problem.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

CONFEREES ARE AGREED.

The conferees of the Joint Council of Teamsters of San Francisco, Joint Council of Teamsters of Alameda county, Oakland Bakery Wagon Drivers and the San Francisco Bakery Wagon Drivers have met and considered the jurisdictional question affecting the two unions of bakery wagon drivers whose members in the performance of their work are forced to deliver goods within the territory covered by the other union. The committee has reached an agreement on the question and it will be presented to the local Joint Council of Teamsters for ratification.

WOMEN WORKERS.

According to reports from union officials, it is found that women who took up men's jobs as they entered the service are reluctant to leave these positions and return to their former stations in life. It is also found that many employers desire to retain the women employed in the place of men as they are working for less wages.

Most of the union men who are returning, however, are said to be obtaining work. The union secretaries report that in spite of this fact unemployment is increasing daily, and state that this condition is general all over the country, according to advices received.

TO HELP SOLDIERS.

Announcement is made at the offices of Boilermakers' Union, No. 6, that all returning soldiers and sailors will be reinstated to membership without any fees except the regular small payment for the reinstatement stamp. The only requirement with the free reinstatement is that the soldiers and sailors must make application at the office of the secretary in the Anglo building, Sixteenth and Mission streets, and show official discharge papers from the army or navy.

A special meeting of the union has been called for the union in Labor Temple this evening. One of the purposes of the meeting is to straighten out the confusion that seems to exist among the members in relation to the threatened strike in the shipyards and metal shops.

A pessimist is a man who believes that it will take centuries for the world to recover from the blow to civilization; and an optimist is a man who retorts that there will be plenty of centuries. —Rochester "Post-Express."

PROPOSED PLANK FOR LABOR.

By Vincent Surr.

Nations are made up of two parts:

The Great Body of the individual citizens, which is inconspicuous and seen only by those who visit the country; and

The Head, or Government, which is seen and speaks for and represents that body throughout the world.

The voice proceeding from our Government towards Labor is idealistic and fair, but the acts and habit of our Government towards the labor it employs are not consistent with this voice.

By reason of the power and prominence of this Head, and its conspicuous position among all nations, it is essential that the Head be at least as free from blemish as the Body, and serve as an example to the world.

Labor, therefore, demands that all governmental employees in these United States, whether national, state, county, or city, receive compensation not less than the same service would command from the best-paying private employers, and that henceforth our Government lead instead of follow in promoting the welfare of the laboring masses.

\$16 A WEEK NECESSARY.

The minimum wage board of the District of Columbia, created by an act of congress, has ruled that \$16 a week is the lowest amount any working woman can live on in the nation's capital. The board reports that of this amount \$9 is necessary to pay for room and board. It is stated that the majority of working women in this city must be content with a room often poorly heated and shared with one, two, or not infrequently three other women.

The board will attempt to apply this minimum in each industry and the first will be the printing and publishing industry.

It is stated that 25 women in this industry are receiving less than \$9 a week, 131 less than \$11, 263 less than \$13, 313 less than \$15, with the remaining 135 of the 448 women employed in this industry receiving \$15 or more.

Meetings of these workers will be held for the purpose of electing a committee to meet similar committees representing the employers and the public.

SHOVELMEN SEEK ADJUSTMENT.

The Union of Steam Shovelmen for District No. 4, whose membership is engaged in railroad construction and repair steam shovel work, has made application to the local railway adjustment board for an increase in wages and the establishment of better working conditions. It is said that the board has decided to consider the grievances outlined in the application and an early decision is expected covering the situation. This union is the one reorganized a few months ago from the dissatisfied members of the dual organization which seceded from the international union. Since the reorganization this union has attained a 100 per cent membership of the men employed at the business in the district.

JANITORS CLAIM DISCRIMINATION.

The Labor Council has decided to assist the members of the Janitors' Union employed by the city to obtain the same treatment as the other employees of the municipality employed on a monthly basis. The janitors claim that their members are the only city workers who are docked because of temporary absence from duty due to illness. The officers of the union say the men are so poorly paid that they cannot afford to lose any wages. No objection is offered if the illness is of long-standing duration and an extra man is employed. It is said that the money is deducted and the co-workers perform the duties of the sick man free of charge.